

The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 55.

TUESDAY, MARCH 28, 1882.

FIVE DOLLARS
PER QUARTER.

Insurances.

THE SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).
UNLIMITED LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.

The Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT FIRE AND MARINE RISKS at Current Rates, allowing usual discounts.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.
Hongkong, 14th March, 1882. [164]

YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).....Tls. 420,000.00
PERMANENT RESERVE.....Tls. 230,000.00
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....Tls. 288,936.7

TOTAL CAPITAL and Accumulations, and April, 1881.....Tls. 938,936.7

DIRECTORS.
F. B. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.
M. W. HOPE, Esq. Wm. MEYERINK, Esq.
J. H. PINCKNEY, Esq. F. D. HITCH, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.
Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH.
Messrs. BARRING BROTHERS & Co. Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent.
68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

Policies granted on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.

Subject to a charge of 12 per cent. for Interest on shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually distributed among all Contributors of Business in proportion to the premium paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 23rd January, 1882. [53]

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000.)

The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS, &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN, Secretary.
No. 1, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [81]

LE CERCLE-TRANSPORTS.

SOCIÉTÉ ANONYME D'ASSURANCE MARITIME MARSEILLAISE.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....15,000,000 Francs.
CAPITAL PAID-UP.....3,750,000 Francs.

The Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS of the above Company, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [4]

THE CITY OF LONDON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £2,000,000; PAID-UP.....£200,000.
PAID UP RESERVE FUND.....£50,000.

The Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.
Hongkong, 14th March, 1882. [165]

To be Let.

TO LET.

A LARGE GRANITE GODOWN, in "BLUE BUILDINGS," Praya East, with immediate possession.

Apply to J. M. GUEDES.
33, WELLINGTON-STREET.
Hongkong, 19th January, 1882. [49]

TO LET.

OFFICES in No. 13, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. ALSO,
No. 4, SEYMOUR TERRACE.
No. 9, SEYMOUR TERRACE.

Apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, 25th March, 1882. [74]

TO BE LET.

FROM THE 1ST APRIL, 1882,
THAT LARGE and COMMODIOUS HOUSE,
No. 8, ARBUTHNOT ROAD, at present in the occupation of Mr. J. D. HUTCHISON.

Apply to J. A. CARVALHO.
Hongkong, 9th March, 1882. [147]

Intimations.

THE Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD of UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [6]

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE AND PORTER.

DAVID CORSAIR & SONS' MERCHANT NAVY NAVY BOILED LONG FLAX CROWN.

ARNOLD, KARBURG & Co.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [5]

RECORD OF AMERICAN and FOREIGN SHIPPING.

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [3]

For Sale.

H. FOURNIER & CO.
HAVE FOR SALE, JUST RECEIVED, EX FRENCH MAIL STEAMER,
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF FANCY GOODS.

H. FOURNIER AND COMPANY
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FANCY PLAYING CARDS,
CRICKETERS' BOBBYONS (Assorted).
CHOCOLATE CREAM.

CHOCOLATE MENIER.
H. FOURNIER & Co.,
Corner of D'Aguilar and Wellington-streets.

H. FOURNIER AND COMPANY
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FIGS, MALAGA RAISINS,
TABLE PLUMS.

FRUITS IN JUICE (Assorted).
CONFITURES DE ST. JAMES
(in Bottles and Tins).
STRAWBERRIES (Assorted).

HUNTLY and PALMER'S BISCUITS.
ALMONDS and NUTS.
VANILLA PATE DE FOIE GRAS.

H. FOURNIER & Co.
Corner of D'Aguilar and Wellington-streets.

H. FOURNIER AND COMPANY
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
NOIX DE VEAU TRUFFEE (in Tins).
COTELETTE DE VEAU (in Tins).
VEAU ROTI, RIS DE VEAU (in Tins).

FRICANDAU (Assorted). TRUFFES.
VEGETABLES (Assorted).
ANCHOVIES in OIL. CAVIAR.

SARDINES in Lemon Juice.
SARDINES in Tomatoes.
SARDINES in Oil.

H. FOURNIER & Co.
Corner of D'Aguilar and Wellington-streets.

H. FOURNIER AND COMPANY
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FRENCH and ENGLISH MUSTARD.
SAUSAGES (Assorted).
LYONS SAUSAGES.

FRENCH and SPANISH OLIVES.
FRENCH ISIGNY BUTTER (in 1 and 2 lbs. Tins).
MACCARONI (Assorted) Paste for Soups, Letters, stars, &c. TAPIOCA.

FINE-GROUND MOCHA COFFEE.
H. FOURNIER & Co.
Corner of D'Aguilar and Wellington-streets.

H. FOURNIER AND COMPANY
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
AN ASSORTMENT OF CHEESE.
GRUYERE, ROQUEFORT,
DUTCH, CALIFORNIA CREAM.

H. FOURNIER & Co.
Corner of D'Aguilar and Wellington-streets.

H. FOURNIER AND COMPANY
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FRENCH TOBACCO AND CIGARETTES.

ASSORTED PERFUMERY
FROM PARIS and PIERRE OF PARIS.
A large quantity of
FRENCH MINERAL WATERS
in Pints of 100 bottles per Case.

CORK STOPPERS.
for Soda and other Bottles.

H. FOURNIER AND COMPANY
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
AN ASSORTMENT OF CLARETS
IN BOTTLES and Wood.

CHATEAU LAROSE.
CHATEAU LAFFITTE.
CHATEAU MARGAUX.

ST. EMILION MEDOC.
H. FOURNIER & Co.,
Corner of D'Aguilar and Wellington-streets.

H. FOURNIER AND COMPANY
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
AN ASSORTMENT OF WINES.
SAUTERNE, PORTO, SHERRY.

MARSALA.
H. FOURNIER & Co.,
Corner of D'Aguilar and Wellington-streets.

H. FOURNIER AND COMPANY
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
A SHIPMENT OF BRANDY.
FRENCH COGNAC and ABSINTHE.

H. FOURNIER & Co.
Corner of D'Aguilar and Wellington-streets.

H. FOURNIER AND COMPANY
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
AN ASSORTMENT OF LIQUEURS.
CHARTREUSE (Pints and Quarts).
BENEDICTINE (Pints and Quarts).
MARASCHINO, CURACAO.

ANISETTE (Marie Brigard).
ANGOSTURA BITTERS.
BOKER'S BITTERS.

KIRSCHWASSER, PEPPERMINT.
VERMOUTH (Nolly Prut).
VERMOUTH (Turino).

H. FOURNIER AND COMPANY
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
A LARGE STOCK OF FANCY SILK
UMBRELLAS.

H. FOURNIER & Co.
Corner of D'Aguilar and Wellington-streets.

H. FOURNIER AND COMPANY
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
A VARIETY OF OTHER GOODS.

H. FOURNIER & Co.
Corner of D'Aguilar and Wellington-streets,
HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 22nd March, 1882. [17]

Intimations.

KELLY & WALSH
WILL SELL DURING THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 1ST, A QUANTITY OF SLIGHTLY SOILED MUSIC AT 25 CENTS EACH PIECE, OR 5 PIECES FOR \$1.00.

THE FOLLOWING IS A SELECTION—
SONGS.

Please give me a Penny, Christy. Nobody's Darling. Christy's. Graceful as a fairy, Howard Paul. Hear! Hear! Hear! Macdonald. 'Tis but a little faded flower. Men of Harlech. Mollie Darling's Reply. Strangers Jet. Claribel. Angels ever bright and fair. What though I trace. Handel. Hearts of Oak. Old Ballad. Home with the spring. Autumn Leaves. Hullah. Come, ever smiling Liberty. Come, Birdie, come. Christy's.

KELLY & WALSH, HONGKONG.
[1]

SAYLE & CO.'S SHOWROOMS.

SAYLE & CO.
BEG TO ANNOUNCE THAT THEY INTEND HAVING
GREAT CLEARANCE SALE
DURING
THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY.

ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES AT REDUCED PRICES.
TOYS WILL BE SOLD AT HALF-PRICE.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE, HONGKONG.
Hongkong, January 30th, 1882. [79]

Intimations.

ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.
OWING to the Company's unprecedented success, a
SECOND SERIES
OF
SUBSCRIPTION OPERAS
has been arranged. The series will include—
"LUCREZIA BORGIA."
"SAFFO."
"IL BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA."
"L'ELISIR D'AMORE."
"POLIUTO."
"FAUST."

The Subscription List is NOW OPEN at Messrs.
KELLY & WALSH'S.
Hongkong, 28th March, 1882. [189]

For Sale.

FOR SALE.
GENUINE MADEIRA WINE, 1879,
\$22 PER DOZEN.
OLD SUPERIOR PORT (BASTARDOS),
\$5 PER DOZEN.

Apply to L. THEVENIN,
Hongkong Hotel Building.
Hongkong, 21st March, 1882. [178]

FOR SALE.

MESSRS. W. & T. LOCKETT'S Celebrated
Brands Threlfall's Export PALE ALE
and Findlater's "DUBLIN STOUT," in Pints
and Quarts.
Fine OLD PORT, in Cases of One Dozen.
Also,
Sillery Mousseux VIN DE CHAMPAGNE,
in Cases of 2 doz. Pints and 1 doz. Quarts.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.
Hongkong, 14th March, 1882. [166]

FOR SALE.

H. MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.
QUARTS.....\$22 per Case.
PINTS.....\$33 per Case.

Apply to MELCHERS & Co.
Hongkong, 2nd March, 1882. [132]

E. CASSUMBOY.

H.M. Naval Yard,
Hongkong, 15th March, 1882. [168]

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.
Nos. 9, 11, 12, 13, and 14,
BEACONSFIELD ARCADE,
Opposite the City Hall.
HOUSES OR ROOMS FURNISHED THROUGHOUT
ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE.
FURNITURE, PIANOS, &c.,
FOR SALE OR HIRE.
A GOOD SELECTION OF BOOKS.
Some Choice Original Oil Paintings and Water
Colours, Chromos, Engravings, &c.
A FEW PIECES OF OLD PORCELAIN AND OTHER
WARE.

CHINESE AND JAPANESE CURIOS.
Hongkong, 14th March, 1882. [163]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

A MILLAR & CO., PLUMBERS,
GAS FITTERS, &c., &c., have
REMOVED their Office and Warehouse to No. 6,
BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, where Orders for
Fittings and Repairs will be punctually attended to.

Hongkong, 11th November, 1881. [25]

G. FALCONER & CO.
WATCH and CHRONOMETER
MANUFACTURERS
AND
JEWELLERS.
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,
CHARTS and BOOKS.
No. 46, QUEEN'S-ROAD CENTRAL. [2]

WILLIAM SCHMIDT & CO.
GUNMAKERS and AMUNITION
DEALERS.
BEACONSFIELD ARCADE.
Arms, Ammunitions, and Requisites of
every description.
Arms Repaired, Cleaned, or Converted at
moderate charges.
Sporting Guns and Ammunition always
on hand. [28]

STAG HOTEL.
QUEEN'S-ROAD CENTRAL.
GOOD ACCOMMODATION FOR VISITORS.
ENGLISH & AMERICAN BILLIARDS.
Dinner at One o'clock, Dinner at 7.30.
This Hotel is most centrally situated and
within easy distance of the principal landing
places. [12]

J. COOK, Proprietor.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions
to Sell by Public Auction, on
SATURDAY,
the April 1st, 1882, at Two P.M., at No. 1,
MOQUE-STREET, the whole of the
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
Comprising:—Drawing Room Suite, Side
Tables, Sofas, Mirrors, Pictures, Music-stands,
Bedsteads, Toilet Tables, Whatnots, Dining
Table, Vienna Chairs, Fenders, Lamps, Books,
Curtains and Poles, Lustres, Crystal Chandelier,
Shower Bath, Musical Box, Fire Stove with
Pipes Complete, &c., &c., &c.

A GRAND PIANO, by CHICKERING of Boston.
A FIRST CLASS AMERICAN ORGAN.
TWO PONY CARRIAGES, by LENNY, of
Croydon.

Catalogues will be issued, and the furniture on
view on the morning of the Sale.

ECA DA SILVA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 27th March, 1882. [187]

Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM SYDNEY, MELBOURNE, ADE-
LAIDE, FREEMANTLE, BATAVIA,
SINGAPORE, AND SAIGON.

THE Steamship
OCEAN,
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees
of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their
Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for Counter-
signature and to take immediate delivery of their
Goods.
Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed
and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.
Hongkong, 24th March, 1882. [184]

Amusements.

THEATRE ROYAL.
CITY HALL, HONGKONG.
UNDER THE PATRONAGE
OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE ADMINISTRATOR,
AND
HIS EXCELLENCY GENERAL DONOVAN.

THE ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA
COMPANY,
WILL GIVE THEIR
SIXTH PERFORMANCE
TOMORROW EVENING,
29TH MARCH, 1882,
when will be produced Verdi's Grand Opera,
"LA TRAVIATA."

DRAMATIS PERSONE.
VIOLETTA VALERY.....Signora PINELLI.
FLORA DERVOIX.....Signora BERTOLINI.
ALFREDO GERMONT.....Signor VANZETTI.
GIORGIO GERMONT (suo Padre).....Signor CIOCCI.
CASTONE.....Signor BRUNETTI.
BARONE DOUPHOL.....Signor PATIENNI.
DOTTOR GRANVILLE.....Signor CORTI.
GIUSEPPE.....N.N.
ANNINA.....Signora DROSILA BERTOLINI.

The Second Subscription List is now open at
Messrs. KELLY & WALSH'S.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES.
FAMILY TICKETS.—Admitting 3 Persons,
6 Nights.....\$30.00
SINGLE TICKET.—Admitting 1 Person, 6
Nights.....\$14.00
STALLS.—For 3 Persons, 6 Nights.....\$20.00
STALLS.—For 1 Person, 6 Nights.....\$10.00

PRICES OF ADMISSION:
Dress Circle.....\$3.00.
Stalls.....\$2.00.
Pit.....\$1.00.

Tickets may be obtained of Messrs. KELLY &
WALSH, and at the Doors on the night of the
Performance.

Doors open at 8.30 P.M., Performance to com-
mence at 9 P.M. sharp.

Ladies unaccompanied by Gentlemen cannot
be admitted.

A. HOFELICH,
Director and Manager.
Hongkong, 27th March, 1882. [144]

NOTICE.

COLONEL IKE AUSTIN'S
NEW AMERICAN
RIFLE RANGE,
IS NOW OPEN AT THE UNITED CLUB, STAUNTON
STREET, OPPOSITE THE UNION CHURCH,
WHERE INSTRUCTIONS ARE FREE OF
CHARGE.

PRIZE SHOOTING.
OPEN TO ALL AMATEUR RIFLE
SHOTS.

A SPLENDID SOLID SILVER MEDAL
Manufactured by and now on exhibition
at the store of
Mr. JOHN NOBLE, QUEEN'S ROAD,
Will be shot for, commencing on APRIL 1st,
1882, and closing on the evening of APRIL 15th.

The Gentleman making the highest score
in TEN SHOTS to take the prize.
Hongkong, 27th March, 1882. [145]

Shipping.

FOR PORT DARWIN, COOKTOWN,
TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE,
SYDNEY, AND MELBOURNE
(Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates
for ADELAIDE and all NEW ZEALAND and TAS-
MANIAN PORTS, NEW CALEDONIA, and FIJI.)
The Steamship

OCEAN,
R. R. Brown, Commander, will be despatched as
above TOMORROW, the 29th instant, at FOUR
P.M., instead of as previously notified.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.
Hongkong, 24th March, 1882. [183]

FOR MANILA, VIA AMOY.
THE Spanish Steamer
EMUT,
Captain Ortuzar, will be despatched for the above
Port, TOMORROW, the 29th instant, at FIVE
P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.
Hongkong, 27th March, 1882. [186]

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG,
COLOMBO, BOMBAY, ADEN, SUEZ,
PORT SAID, AND TRIESTE.
(Taking Cargo at through rates to CALCUTTA,
PERSIAN GULF PORTS, OCESSA, and the
MEDITERRANEAN PORTS.)
THE Company's Steamship
FORWAERTS,
Captain G. Marussig, will be despatched on
THURSDAY, the 6th prox., at FOUR P.M.
For further particulars, apply to
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 22nd March, 1882. [180]

UNION LINE.
FOR YOKOHAMA.
THE Steamship
ANTONIO,
Captain Seaborn, due on or about the 2nd
proximo, will have immediate despatch for the
above Port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 28th March, 1882. [188]

FOR VICTORIA, VANCOUVER'S
ISLAND.
THE 100 At British Steamship
ESCAMBIA,
Captain Purvis, will be despatched for the above
Port, on or about the 25th instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 17th March, 1882. [135]

FOR NEW YORK.
THE American Ship
MARY WHITRIDGE,
Freeman, Master, will load here for the above
Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 16th February, 1882. [114]

FOR NEW YORK.
THE 3/3 L. I. American Barquentine
NELLY M. SLADE,
D. Gould, Master, will load for the above Port,
and have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.
Hongkong, 9th March, 1882. [184]

FOR LONDON (DIRECT).
THE "A.A. 1. British Iron Bark
ENDYMION,
Captain T. Richardson, will load for the above
Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.
Hongkong, 23rd March, 1882. [182]

FOR HAVRE AND LONDON.
THE At British Bark
LUCIA,
C. Crowley, Master, will load for the above Ports
and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.
Hongkong, 24th February, 1882. [124]

FOR VICTORIA, VANCOUVER'S
ISLAND.
THE American Ship
SUMATRA,
Rock, Master, will load here for the above Port,
and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 13th February, 1882. [110]

FOR PORTLAND (OREGON).
THE 3/3 L. I. German ship
FRITZ,
F. Lankenau, Master, will load here for the above
Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 16th February, 1882. [116]

FOR PORTLAND, OREGON.
THE 3/3 L. I. American Bark
EDWIN REED,
Gilmour, Master, will load here for the above
Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 20th January, 1882. [119]

HONGKONG RACES, 1882.
NOW READY, PRICE 25c.
A COMPLETE REPORT OF THE HONG-
KONG RACE MEETING
OF 1882,
IN PAMPHLET FORM, REPRINTED FROM
THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH"
As only a limited number will be printed orders
should be sent without delay to the
"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" OFFICE,
No. 6, Peddar's Hill.
Hongkong, 4th March, 1882.

Intimations.

NOW READY.

(PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.)

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND
HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST.A NEW DIRECTORY FOR CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE
PHILIPPINES, FOR THE YEAR 1882.
PRICE TWO DOLLARS.To prevent disappointment, orders for this
work should be sent immediately to the Office of
the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH," as there are but
few copies left. Great has been the demand and
so large were the orders received from outposts
as soon as the Publication was announced.THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
IS PUBLISHED AT
TWO DOLLARS.

OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
CONTAINS
THE TREATIES WITH CHINA,
JAPAN & SIAM.

OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
CONTAINS
A DESCRIPTION OF ALL THE
TREATY PORTS IN CHINA AND
JAPAN.

OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
CONTAINS
TRADE STATISTICS FROM
OFFICIAL SOURCES.

OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
CONTAINS
THE CONDITIONS OF TRADE WITH
CHINA & JAPAN.

OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
CONTAINS
THE PORT, CUSTOMS, CONSULAR,
AND HARBOUR REGULATIONS
OF THE TREATY PORTS OF
CHINA & JAPAN.

OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
CONTAINS
THE REVISED ISSUE OF THE
POSTAL GUIDE.

OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
CONTAINS
THE ONLY CORRECT LIST OF
HONGKONG GOVERNMENT
OFFICIALS.

OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
CONTAINS
LISTS OF MILITARY OFFICERS
serving in the China Command,
which have been revised at Headquarters.

OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
CONTAINS
THE NAMES OF THE OFFICERS
OF THE BUFFS.

RECENTLY ARRIVED ON THIS STATION.

OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
CONTAINS
THE NAMES OF THE NAVAL
OFFICERS ON THE CHINA
STATION.Including the most recent appointments and local
changes, corrected at Headquarters.

OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
CONTAINS
THE LARGEST LIST OF FOREIGN
RESIDENTS IN THE EAST.

OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
CONTAINS
A LIST OF PRIVATE RESIDENCES
Of the Principal Government Officials, the Lead-
ing Merchants, the Consuls, Professional Men,
and Justices of the Peace.

OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
CONTAINS
AN INDEX TO THE ORDINANCES
OF HONGKONG.

OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
CONTAINS
AN ANGLO-CHINESE KALENDAR
by Dr. EITEL.Inserted in the work by permission of the author.
This useful reference is a Christian, Jewish,
Mahomedan, Chinese (National), Taoist, Budd-
hist, and Japanese Kalendar.THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
CAN BE OBTAINED FROM
Messrs. MACLEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.,
QUEEN'S ROAD.THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
IS PUBLISHED AT
TWO DOLLARS.

OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
CAN BE OBTAINED FROM
Messrs. KELLY & WALSH,
QUEEN'S ROAD.THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
IS PUBLISHED AT
TWO DOLLARS.

OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
HAS BEEN
LARGELY ORDERED IN ALL PORTS
BETWEEN
SINGAPORE AND NEWCHANG.

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DRUGGISTS,
GENERAL CHEMISTS;

AND

Manufacturers of the following
AERATED WATERS,
viz:SODA, TONIC, SASSAPARILLA,
AND POTASH, LEMONADE,
GINGERADE, RASPBERRYADE,
AND PHOSPHORIC CHAMPAGNE.Deliveries in Town and Harbour from
7 A.M. to 7 P.M.SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFITTED,
PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

Prompt Attention given to Coast Orders.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
HONGKONG.SHANGHAI PHARMACY,
SHANGHAI.CANTON DISPENSARY,
CANTON.THE DISPENSARY,
FOOCHOW.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications on Editorial matters should be addressed
to "The Editor," and those on business, "The Manager," and
not to individuals by name. Correspondents are requested
to forward their name and address with communications ad-
dressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of
good faith. All letters for publication should be written on
one side of the paper only, and rejected communications can
not be returned. Advertisements and Subscriptions which
are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until
countermanded.

DEATHS.

On the 24th Feb., at Rome, of typhoid fever, ELIZA DEARBY,
widow of 18, only daughter of Thomas Child Hayler, Q.C., and
Frances Annette Hayler.On the 24th Feb., at Hongkong, Mrs. Maudie, wife of J. W. Watson,
of 14, Upper House, Forester's Hill, and late of Shanghai, in the 72nd year
of her age.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, MARCH 28, 1882.

In answer to many inquiries regarding the
match arranged between the well known
race ponies Hualachan and Shell at our
recent Annual Race Meeting, we may ex-
plain the actual circumstances connected
with what at one time promised to be one
of the most sporting events in the annals of
racing in the Far East. On the evening of
Saturday, February 25th, the gentleman
who was declared as joint owner of the
"crack" subscription griffin, and who had
managed the commission business of the
confederacy with so much skill and adroitness,
publicly issued a challenge to run
Shell against any pony that ran in the
Derby, over the Derby course at last
rolls, each, on the following Monday,
for a stake of \$500 each. The chal-
lenge was formally accepted, and the
match or sweepstakes ratified, Hualachan
being named as the antagonist of the win-
ner of the Valley Stakes and German and
Cathay Cups. Mr. C. H. Hettings was
engaged to ride Hualachan, and that
gentleman was so pleased with his pro-
spective mount (he had previously ridden
the quoniam Derby favorite in the Kee-
chong Cup) that in order to bring him-
self down to the weight, he subjected
himself to the martyrdom of a fifteen
miles sweat on the Sunday morning. On
Sunday afternoon a letter was received
from the gentleman who made the
match for Mr. GRAMMONT's pony, to the
effect that as Shell was found to be lame,
he would not oppose Hualachan as ar-
ranged. On receipt of this intimation the
owner of Hualachan at once formally
claimed forfeit, a claim which was at first
understood to be admitted. However, the
joint owner of Shell—a type of sportsman
fortunately rare in the racing circles of the
Far East—would appear to have thought
better of his first impulse, and, after some
further useless quibbling, the question is
supposed to be referred to the decision of
the Field or Bell's Life.

From a sporting point of view, the falling
through of a match which promised to
prove so thoroughly exciting affords matter
for regret. That the result was as nearly
as possible a forgone conclusion for the
third in the Derby may be accepted without
the slightest reserve; but the subscription
pony had good form to recommend him,
and with the honors of his three victories
lying thick upon him it is likely enough
that he would have been made a popular
favorite. What prospects of actual success
Shell could have possessed against a pony
that had covered the last mile and a half of
a two miles and a furlong race under three
minutes twenty seconds we leave racing experts
to decide for themselves, as they have the
record of the subscription pony's perform-
ances at three separate distances—six fur-
longs, one mile and a quarter, and one

mile in 1.36 1-5th, 2.49, and 2.12 1-2 respec-
tively—to guide them in arriving at a
decision. Like many others, we are unable
to understand the nature of the question
supposed to be left to the decision of
Bell's Life or some other London sporting
journal. There is actually nothing to
decide, and, if there had been, the Editor
of a sporting paper has no special know-
ledge beyond what is open to everybody,
to constitute him an expert in what is an
ordinary question of racing law. If the
joint-owner of Shell is buoying himself
up with any insane idea that he can
wriggle out of his liability by an appeal
to a London paper we are exceedingly
sorry to be the means of causing him some
disappointment of awakening him, in fact,
from his delusive dream. The Laws and
Rules of Racing as passed by the Jockey
Club—which govern racing throughout the
civilized world—are remarkable for their
flexibility in everything appertaining to fi-
nancial matters, such as stakes, forfeits, &c.
With reference to liability for stakes and
forfeits which is the exact question at issue
in the Shell v. Hualachan business—Rule
27 says:—"A person entering a horse for
a race thereby becomes liable for the en-
trance money and stake or forfeit." Mr.
LUXMONT entered Shell in a race for a stake
of \$500, and according to the law we have
quoted became liable for the amount of
the same, as no provision or arrangement
was made as to forfeit. In most matches
in England it is customary to arrange,
more especially when they are made some
considerable time previous to the day of
the race, for a forfeit in case of one of the
competitors declining to go on with the
engagement. The conditions generally
read as in the following celebrated match:
—"Lord Eglinton's br. h. The Flying
Dutchman, 5 years, St. 8 1/2 lbs. against
Lord Zeland's br. c. Voltigeur, 4 years,
St.; two miles at York Spring Meeting
1851; 1,000 guineas a side, half forfeit." As
all the world knows, this match came
off and resulted in an easy win for the
"Dutchman;" but by the condi-
tions it was competent for either side to
withdraw from the match by paying half
the amount of his stake. In the Shell v.
Hualachan match there was no stipulation
as to half forfeit, and the person who en-
tered the pony thereby became liable for
the entrance money and stake. The
second paragraph of Rule 27 states that
"A subscriber to a Sweepstakes is liable
for the stake or forfeit; but if he transfer
the right of entry to any other person he
is liable only in case of default by the
transferee, and in that case he may recover
it from the transferee."

The rules on the point at issue are so
plain and decisive that it is really difficult
to understand on what tangible grounds
the joint-owner of Shell disputed liability.
It is also difficult to understand what satis-
faction he could expect from the opinion
of a London sporting journal on a question
which is so clearly laid down in the arbi-
trary laws of the Jockey Club, the most
autocratic institution in the world. From
the ruling of the great English Turf
Sanhedrim there is no appeal; their man-
dates are as unalterable as the boasted
laws of the Medes and Persians. If the
case has been fairly and clearly stated to
our London contemporaries—which can
hardly be doubted—only one answer can
be returned, namely, a reference to Rule
27 of the Laws of Racing, which distinctly
states that a person entering a horse for
a race thereby becomes liable for the en-
trance money and stake or forfeit.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Japan Gazette writes
to that journal relating the beneficent working
of the new criminal code as regards gambling.
Two instances are given. In the first the writer
says:—"An old servant of mine went away last
month to visit his father, who lives somewhere
near Shimosa. On the 6th he went to see some
friends, who feasted him and wound up with a
quiet game. For this offence he was arrested and
put into the chain-gang to work on the roads for
eighty days, his wife and children meanwhile re-
maining on my hands. I sent his wife to
Shimosa, and she returned yesterday, not having
been allowed to communicate with him; and this
case has been officially represented to the police
without any effect or satisfactory reply. The
second case is that of a native farmer (aged 65)
who was having a merry-making at his house
near Honoku a few nights ago. This man and
his family are well known in and about Yokohama,
he having produced more than one win-
ning griffin for the members of the various race
clubs here. I suppose a quiet game of hikaki
finished the evening, for this old man has also
been arrested and a similar sentence passed upon
him." When it is recollected that jinnikisha
coolies are allowed to gamble every day and all
day long, it appears strange a sudden impulse of
duty should cause the police to enter private
houses and arrest people for card playing. Ja-
pan will plainly be a pleasant country to live out
of when exteriority is abolished. Imagine a
quiet whist party interrupted by the myrmidons
of the law, the players locked up and haled next
morning before a native magistrate, and then
after the usual lecture—marched off to undergo
two months' imprisonment with hard labour! The
new criminal code seems to have been either
much overrated, or else liable to considerable
misconstruction.

SOME little trouble has lately arisen in London
in reference to the voting powers of female guar-
dians. The dispute, however, will doubtless be
settled when common sense is allowed to prevail.
In America people are suffering from a plethora
of female doctors. We are told that no fewer
than thirteen female physicians are practising in
Clayton, Iowa, and at a recent fire there were
not healthy men enough in the town to run the
engine out. The place is one grand incorporated
hospital, and coroners are pouring in from the
country in search of work.

The Shanghai Mercury is responsible for the
following remarks on what it terms "An Amusing
Error":—"The omission of a single letter often
makes a sentence very ridiculous; and while
printer's errors are so troublesome that we are
not always prepared to look upon them in a
humorous light, we think the following one is
worthy of note. The sentence occurs in one of
our Hongkong contemporaries, and we leave the
reader to find out where the mistakes is:—"In
the Houses of Commons, Mr. Gladstone this
evening moved to postpone the order of the day.
A compromise, he said, would have been possible
had the Lord agreed to exclude an enquiry into
the judicial operation of the Land Act." Our
contemporary is doubtless acquainted with the
old saying referring to people who live in glass
houses. In pointing out one stupid blunder the
Mercury perpetrates another still more ridiculous.
The expression "mistakes is" is not quite in ac-
cordance with Lindley Murray's rules.

THERE is a rather stale anecdote about a gen-
tleman of lanky proportions consulting a friend
respecting the most appropriate dress to wear at
a fancy ball, and being strongly recommended
to chalk his head "and go as billiard cue." This
apocryphal incident has been surpassed in real
life—fact is notoriously stranger than fiction—for
we notice in a contemporary that a lady went
to a fancy ball in Singapore "dressed as the British
submarine telegraph," it being rather un-
necessarily added that the result was "a feature
in the assembly." This is how the lady man-
aged:—"The costume was composed of tri-
colour flags wound round the skirt, which, with
the bodice, was of pale sea-green." So far the
effect must have been more suggestive of a
barber's pole than a telegraph cable, but the
"ornaments" doubtless set matters right. These
were "silver chains, and glistening irons, and
round the throat and trimming of the bodice was
real seaweed; pieces of real cable also orna-
mented the skirt."

INFORMATION was received at Kobe on the 8th
inst. that Mr. Russell Robertson had struck out,
on the application of Mr. Kirkwood, the special
case submitted at the instance of the Japanese
authorities, in the appeal against the decision
given here in favour of the Hongkong and Shang-
hai Banking Corporation, relative to the treasure
seized by the Customs officials. As no particu-
lars are known yet, it is impossible to say on
what ground the appeal has been rejected, but
the following points were raised by Mr. Kirk-
wood when the motion was argued on the 2nd
instant:—(1) That there was no proof that a
copy of the special case was served on the re-
spondents (the Bank) before the transmission of
the special case to this Court. (2) That there
was no proof that notice of appeal was received,
or if it was, that it was received prior to the copy
of the special case. (3) That the notice alleged
to have been sent was in Japanese; and conse-
quently not such a notice as the Act requires.
And (4) That the course of procedure adopted
with respect to service of the amended special
case was informal. It will be apparent that the
points raised by the learned counsel do not affect
the real questions at issue in the slightest de-
gree. The objections are purely of a technical
nature, and the success which has attended their
use is another instance of how true the old say-
ing is that "the man who is his own lawyer has
a fool for a client." As the text of Mr. Russell
Robertson's decision will no doubt be interesting,
we shall reproduce it when received, and are
sorry that there is little probability of our being
able to give equal publicity to the views on
English law which the Japanese must inevitably
imburse from this unexpected termination of the
case.—Hogo News.

A HOME contemporary states that the ascent of
Mont Blanc in winter has been made for the
second time. A Scotchman, Mr. Carus Cun-
ningham, and four Chamounix guides, first made
the entire round of the mountain by Courmayeur
and the Col du Géant, the tour occupying six
days, and encouraged by their success, left
on the 30th ult. for the Grands Mulets, where
they slept. Next day they reached the summit
of the mountain, and after stopping a quarter
of an hour to plant a flag and drink some brandy,
their wine having frozen on the way, they re-
turned to the Grands Mulets, and thence to Cha-
mounix. A similar ascent was made by Madame
Charlet Stratton on exactly the same date in 1876.
The prevailing mild weather is naturally fa-
vourable for mountaineering, and the peak of
the Schidhorn, in the Bernese Oberland, has also
been scaled by a party from Lauterbrunnen, for
the first time in winter. The travellers, how-
ever, encountered no great difficulties, the snow
being in good condition, and scarcely more plen-
tiful than in summer, while Alpine roses were
blooming at a height of 7,000 feet. This mild-
ness, however, is causing some trouble in Swit-
zerland, for the Canton of Zurich is threatened
with a water-famine, owing to the dryness of the
rivers, while the Lake of Constance is lower
than at any time since 1805. It is curious to
note that this winter the highest temperature
prevails in the countries where the cold is ge-
nerally most severe, and the lowest in warmer
climates. Thus in southern Italy, Spain, and
Northern Africa, the nights have lately been bit-
terly cold, and at Athens snow has fallen heavily,
the Attic Mountains being covered. On the
other hand, so fine a January has never before
been known at the Grät St. Bernard Hospice,
while the French mountains are completely free
from snow, and daisies are blooming in the Jura.

DACTYLOLOGY, says the Sportsman, is seldom
brought into play in connection with the matri-
monial service, and a wedding which took place
the other week at a village near Bury St. Ed-
munds must therefore have been all the more
strange to the onlookers. The parties to the
contract were Miss White, daughter of the rector,
and Mr. William Randall, of staines. The father
of the bride performed the service entirely upon
his fingers with the manual alphabet, the loving
couple being both deaf mutes. Everything,
however, went off satisfactorily, and the pair are
as irretrievably married as the most loquacious
lovers who ever pronounced that fatal promise,
"I will," or whispered sweet words of comfort to
each other while signing the register in the vestry.

THE last number of the Kiki Dango pokes fun
at H. E. It's intended trip to Europe. The
frontispiece represents a fat gentleman striding
along with a huge bundle on his back and two
comparatively small travelling bags on his arms.
The former bears an inscription *a double entendre*,
the prominent significances being "Enquiry into
Constitutional Laws" and "Preparations for a
National Assembly," while on the little bags are
written the words:—"The business of globe-
trotting for pleasure" and "Conservation of
physical health." In the background is a sea
view with steamers and a wharf. The traveller's
soliloquy as he advances is:—"People say that
the load on my back is the heavier of the two,
but for my part I find the bags on my arm weigh
considerably more. What differences of opinion
there are, to be sure!"—Japan Mail.

THE Japan Herald of the 8th inst. says:—
Training for the forthcoming spring Meeting of
the Nippon Race Club commenced on Monday
last, but up to the present time there appears to
be rather a paucity of ponies. We hear, how-
ever, that the Half-Breed races which—at last
meeting—were somewhat of a *fiasco*, will produce
more sport at the forthcoming reunion, as the
Japanese members of the Club have been en-
abled to procure some six or eight griffins, which
are in training. An effort has also been made to
secure an addition to the China contingent, and
a telegram has been sent over to-day to Shang-
hai, ordering some subscription griffins to be for-
warded here. In view of this, the Committee
have agreed that an additional race shall be
added to the programme:—For China Subscrip-
tion Griffins only. A forced sweepstakes of \$50
each for all subscription Griffins, with \$100
added. Weight as per scale. Winners at the
Meeting 7 lbs. extra. Three Quarters of a Mile.

THE new "Glen" steamer Glenogle was launched
on February 7th from the London and Glasgow
Engineering and Shipbuilding Company's yard
on the Clyde. She is 4,000 tons gross measure-
ment, and her dimensions are—420 feet in length
by 45 feet beam, and 29 feet 2 inches depth of
hold. She has engines of 700-horse power nomi-
nally, has been constructed to the order of
Messrs. McGregor, Gow and Co., London, and
Messrs. Allan C. Gow and Co., Glasgow, the
managers of the "Glen" line. Miss Reid, of
Kilmardinny, named the vessel, and there was a
large company present. After the launch Mr. G.
L. Clark proposed "success to the Glenogle,"
and stated that since the opening of the Suez
Canal in 1869 the famed China sailing clippers
had disappeared, and the steam clippers now
contested for the premiums for the first cargo
of tea in the market. During the last eight years
the "Glen" line steamers had carried off every
premium but one, and for the last eleven years
the only mishap that had befallen any of their
steamers, and it was a very slight one, had lost
them the premium for that year.

ACCORDING to the China Mail, there is a "signi-
ficance" in pretty nearly everything that has
lately happened in the Colony. Only the other
day its editor drew attention to the "signifi-
cance" of the fact that Lord Kimberley had taken
no notice of the Governor's telegram regarding the
Queen's escape from assassination, whereas the
fact was the very reverse of this, for the Secretary
of state did telegraph a reply specially addressed
to the Governor, although it was palpable that at
the time it was sent he must have known that
the Governor had left the Colony; Mr. Adminis-
trator Tonnochy had previously telegraphed the
resolution of the Legislative Council, passed at
that memorable meeting at which Mr. F. Bul-
keley Johnson cut such an unenviable figure.
Again, the Editor of the China Mail says there
is "significance" in the fact "that a paper like
Puck is regularly read by the intelligent Chinese
monarch." The only "significant" thing that is
lately apparent in all this lying and twaddling
is the state of degradation of the newspaper in
which it appears. The Editor should try "in-
significant," instead of "significant," as being
far more appropriate to the columns of the China
Mail under existing circumstances.

IN this age of fierce commercial competition a
little eccentricity in the way of advertising is pa-
donable. Indeed, as trade is conducted now-
days, advertising may be said to be the soul of
business. A blacking maker led the van when
"puffing" was first brought prominently into play
as a medium of obtaining custom, and in these
days it has been left for a patent medicine ven-
dicator to strike out an entirely new and original
line. The following charming announcement appeared
in a home morning paper the other day:—"If
the gentleman who, presumably in lamentable
ignorance of the law relating to *meum* and *tuum*,
appropriated the silk umbrella or Mr. —, of —,
whose name was conspicuously engraved on the
handle thereof, will take the trouble to refer to
any recognised interpretation of that salutary
law, he will readily perceive how utterly incom-
patible it is with the principles of moral rectitude,
of common honesty, to pick up and apply to one's
own use 'unconsidered trifles' of any description
whatever; and thus prompted to make honour-
able amendment, will, without hesitation or delay,
restore the missing umbrella to its rightful owner,
at the factory of the universally-known Balsam
of —, etc., etc." This genius ought to reap a rich
reward. He has certainly earned it.

OUR promised article on the Ocean scandal will
appear in our next issue.

AMONGST the passengers by the Messageries
Maritimes steamer Saghalien which arrived this
morning, we notice the name of the Hon.
W. H. Marsh, Colonial Secretary.

WE are requested to state that the Parade and
Inspection of the Government and Volunteer Fire
Brigades announced to take place at the Central
Fire Brigade Station at four o'clock this afternoon,
have been postponed.

A TELEGRAM received to-day states:—Lord
Kimberley, replying to a Deputation from the
British and Colonial Union, stated that France
declined to admit the Colonies into the Commer-
cial Treaty under the most favored nation clause,
on account of the diversity of the Colonial Tariffs
and the high duties imposed on French goods.

THE Shanghai Courier says that according to
the most recent statistics, the States which have
more than 40,000,000 inhabitants are the follow-
ing:—Chinese Empire, 426,000,000; British Em-
pire, 285,000,000; Russian Empire, 88,000,000;
United States of America, 51,000,000; German
Empire, 47,000,000; Turkish Empire, 46,000,000;
French Republic (with colonies), 46,000,000.

As the leader of a gang armed with fighting
irons that attacked a coolie in a Chinese shop
at Wanchai yesterday, striking him over the
body, head, and leg with the iron bars, a caulk-
er was this morning fined by Mr. Wedhouse ten
dollars or six weeks' imprisonment with hard
labour, defendant to be also bound over to two
sureties of \$25 to keep the peace for three
months.

WHAT is this we hear? A process for conden-
sing wine and selling it in canisters, like con-
densed milk, has been discovered by Dr. Muhl.
This is not encouraging for Sir Wilfrid Lawson
and his friends. Wine in the bottle is bad enough,
but when people can obtain half a pound of port
or a pound of sherry, and have it wrapped up to
look like a package of cheese or butter, matters
will be much worse.

ACCORDING to recent statistics San Francisco
has suffered from an epidemic of divorce cases.
The citizens of that flourishing place have matri-
monially dissolved themselves at the rate of one
divorce per day. The men seem to have been
the chief offenders, for whereas there were seventy-
one men who obtained divorces from their wives,
two hundred and ninety-three women secured a
separation from their husbands.

IN a case heard before Mr. Wedhouse this
morning, in which a Chinese tailor and a coolie
were charged by District watchman No. 21
with creating a disturbance in the public street,
it transpired that the coolie had enticed the tailor
down from Canton, promising to get him em-
ployment, instead of doing which he tried to
take him on board a foreign steamer, the row
occurring through the tailor's refusing to go, the
man of cloth gallantly resisting the attempt
made by the coolie to drag him on board a boat
in the harbour. The Magistrate dismissed the
case of creating a disturbance, and ordered the
tailor to lay an information against the coolie.

A CHINAMAN was charged this morning at the
Police Court with attempting to commit suicide
on the 21st instant. A Chinese Police Constable,
hearing a noise, went into a house in Lower
Lascar Row, and found the landlord untying the
defendant, who had a rope round his neck, the
other end of the rope being fastened to a beam
in the roof. Defendant's toes just touched the
ground. Coming to himself after a while, defend-
ant avowed his intention of repeating the act.
He told the Magistrate he was a seller of bean-
curds, and had lost all his money. That he kept
pigs, but they died one after another, he knew
not why, and that he had gone to Lower Lascar
Row to avoid his creditors. Promising not to
repeat the attempt, and defendant's mother and
a friend having appeared and said they would
look after him, defendant was cautioned and dis-
charged.

ACCORDING to a contemporary, remarks the
Sportsman, the blacks in Queensland, who are
swiftly dying out, seem to be a very charming set
of young people. Their knowledge of medicine
is very slight, but then they are rarely sick. The
bite of a scorpion or centipede they cure by suck-
ing and chewing the spot that was bitten. The
bite of a death adder or any deadly snake—of which
there are but two or three sorts—they do not at-
tempt to cure, but quietly lie down in a very sen-
sible way, and amid the howls of their relations
await the death that speedily follows the bite.
"A severe flesh wound they plaster up with mud
and keep moist for a few days, and cure in this
manner some frightful-looking wounds. A broken
bone they set to the best of their ability, and
the result is usually a crooked or shortened limb.
Measles they cure (?) by getting into a water-hole,
and sitting there with their heads out until they
recover, as they very rarely do from this, to them,
terrible scourge. As for clothing, they content
themselves with the costume of our first parents
in their days of innocence, though occasionally
on grand occasions the young girls wear a plaited
loin cloth." This is all very funny, with a grim
kind of ghastly humour, but their mode of execu-
tion reads the most odd. "When the death of a
member of the tribe has been determined on by
the elders, the unsuspecting victim is made in-
sensible by a blow on the head, and his kidney
fat is taken through a small slit made between
the ribs. He wakes with probably a headache
and certainly a sore side, but recovers sufficiently
to go about for two or three days, when he dies,
vomiting incessantly." The blacks who are not
in the secret are told, and believe, that a snake
made the cut and got into the body, and so caused
death; and as the wretched man is dying, the old
blacks, who alone are allowed to get rid of their
enemies in this fashion, pretend to see the snake
coming out of their victim's mouth."

POLICE COURT.—THIS DAY.

SWINDLING STOREKEEPERS.

In the case in which the boy Anthony Spenser is charged with stealing a clock, valued at \$30, from the house of Dr. Eastlake, Will clerk Eastlake, student of medicine, son of Dr. Eastlake, deposed this morning before Dr. Stewart that one evening about the end of November last defendant, accompanied by three other boys, came to the house about seven o'clock, and inquired for Dr. von der Horck, who was out. Next day about the same hour, defendant returned, accompanied by only one boy, younger than himself. He enquired again for Dr. von der Horck, and said he came from Mr. Woodford of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. Being told that Dr. von der Horck was absent, defendant said Mr. Woodford had something the matter with his heart, and was in great pain, and very anxious to have medical attendance. Defendant proposed that witness should go for the Doctor, but witness declined, and then defendant asked whether he could wait, and wished to sit down in the parlour as he was tired. Witness told him there were seats in the hall, but defendant asked again to be allowed to go into the parlour. Witness then allowed him, and defendant and his companion went in and sat down. Witness went into the adjoining room to dinner, and shortly afterwards looked into the parlour and missed the defendant. His companion was standing near an open window. Witness went back to the dining room, and on returning to the parlour about a minute's time, found defendant's companion had also gone. Thinking it very strange, he mentioned the matter to Mrs. Eastlake, and soon after began to look round to see whether anything was gone, and found that the clock in Court was missing from the wall of the parlour. The clock was there when he showed defendant and his companion into the parlour. Witness was quite sure that no one was in the room except the defendant and his companion. Went at once to the Central station and made a report. At this stage, Mr. Caldwell appeared and wished to withdraw from the defence, defendant, in reply to the magistrate, stating he did not wish to have any other legal assistance. In answer to the defendant, witness stated he was quite sure defendant was the person who went to his house on the day in question. The accountant in a Chinese pawn-shop then gave evidence of the clock having been pawned by the defendant on the 27th November, and in reply to the latter, said he was quite sure of the defendant's identity. Defendant having reserved his defence, was committed for trial at the next Criminal sessions.

Defendant was also committed for trial on a charge of obtaining goods fraudulently from the firm of MacLewen, Brickell & Co., the coalie who took the order, and was originally charged with the offence, having fully identified Spencer as the person who gave him the order and received the goods. The coalie was discharged.

The other four cases of frauds, or attempted frauds, on storekeepers.—Mrs. J. F. Rose, C. L. Thevenin, Fournier & Co., and Lane, Crawford & Co., were remanded till 1st April on the application of Inspector Lindsay.

THE FRENCH MAIL.

The Messageries Maritimes steamship *Saghalien*, Captain Rolland, from Marseilles on the 19th ult., and Saigon 24th inst., arrived in harbour early this morning. The following items are taken from the *London and China Express* of February 17th:—

Major-General J. N. Sargent, C.B., who is to succeed Lieut. General E. W. Dornan as commander of the Forces in China and the Straits Settlements, left Gravesend on the 15th inst., per P. and O. steamer *Australia*, which corresponds with next mail—en route to take up his appointment.

Major-General Sir John McCord, the new Commander of the Forces in Ceylon, will leave for his post by the mail from Marseilles on 5th prox. Sir John will be accompanied by Lady McCord.

Gran Nguyen Han, a native of Cochinchina, was admitted on the 13th inst. as agent at the First Chamber of the Paris Court of Appeal. He has completed all his studies in Paris.

The appointment of Mr. George Vanderspar as German Vice-Consul for the Province of the Island of Ceylon, to reside at Galle, is gazetted.

A telegram has been received in London to the effect that the Spaniards have landed some troops on the coast of Borneo. They are stated to be on their way to the newly-acquired territory of the Tawi-Tawi Islands, where Spain has hoisted her flag. A reference to the map shows that these islands lie off the E.N.E. side of the island of Borneo.

His Majesty King Alfonso on the 11th inst. received the new Japanese Minister, who presented his credentials to his Majesty. His Excellency in his address expressed the wish of the Japanese Government to maintain friendly relations with Spain, and King Alfonso replied in equally amicable terms.

With reference to the scheme of a railway in Johore, which has been so frequently mentioned and often advocated by ourselves, we hear that steps are being taken to accomplish the object. The first part will be about twenty miles in length. A few persons interested in the work are, we believe, energetically pushing matters forward in this country, and a public company will probably be formed very shortly. We understand that his Highness the Maharajah of Johore will guarantee the interest on the capital required for the undertaking. The contract for the construction is to be finally settled in a few days.

We hear that the Blue-book on the affairs of North Borneo will be laid on the table of both Houses of Parliament in the course of the week. It will, we believe, be very voluminous, not only containing the recent official correspondence on the subject, but also going back some years in the history of the country. Various other documents and letters relative to the subject will also be included.

A telegram from St. Petersburg announces that intelligence received from Kuldja states that 100,000 inhabitants of the new Chinese Kuldja territory, including 21,864 residents, the nomads of seven or eight districts, together with 9,058 inhabitants of Buz, have expressed a decided wish to the Russian Government to settle in Russian territory. Another telegram from the same quarter states that the *Bourse Gazette* publishes intelligence from Kichia stating that the Chinese Government contemplates settling several thousand families in Manchuria. The same paper states that the construction of the Tientsin-Peking railway will be commenced by the Chinese in the course of the present year. We have, however, received no confirmation of the last sentence. M. Schischmaroff, the Russian Commissioner, accompanied by the Russian Consul at Kuldja, has proceeded to confer with the Chinese representative concerning the mode of transferring the territory to China. Should no obstacles arise, the transfer will be effected by the 23rd instant.

Commander John Hayes, who has been appointed to the *Reptile*, additional for Coasting, served on the China station during the China war, and received the medal.

With the new financial year the sick quarters staff at Yokohama will be reduced. The transport of invalids from Hongkong to Yokohama is also to be re-arranged.

Messrs. A. Tylor and Co. have secured the contract for the supply of coals to the Government Dockyard at Hongkong.

The subjoined regimental notifications are gazetted:—3rd Battalion, the Buffs (East Kent Regiment): Lieut. Francis Douglas Carlyn Carlyn-simmons resigns his commission. 4th Battalion: Lieut. George Wyndham Chichester Knatchbull resigns his commission. 3rd Battalion, the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers: Lieut. George James Francis Norton resigns his commission. 4th Battalion: George Alexander Leslie Buchanan, gent., to be Lieut.

The authorities are now convinced that the fire which occurred at Devonport Dockyard last week was not due to incendiary, but to spontaneous combustion. In consequence the Admiralty have issued an order throughout the dockyards for all the oakum in store to be opened out and examined. Bales which opened have frequently been found much heated in the interior through having been compressed while in a damp state.

Sir Evelyn Wood, accompanied by his aide-de-camp, Captain Stude and Major Fraser, R.E., arrived in London on the 14th inst. from South Africa, 1871. Sir Evelyn called next day at the War Office, and had interviews with the Duke of Cambridge, Mr. Childers, Sir Garnet Wolseley, and the heads of the departments, and subsequently lunched with the Secretary for War. Commander F. A. Wetherall has been appointed to the *Belvidere*, additional for Coasting. He served in the Black Sea as midshipman of the *Hamad*, *Rodney*, and *St. Jean d'Evreux*, and was present at the bombardment of Kertch, and siege and fall of Sebastopol (Crimean medal and Turkish and Sebastopol clasps).

Unexpressed orders have been received at Chatham Dockyard directing the armour-plated torpedo ram *Polphemus* to be commissioned at once for "particular service." It was not expected that the vessel would have been commissioned for some months yet, and the order occasioned considerable surprise.

The *Thalia*, 8, screw corvette, Capt. Church, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Novell Salmon, V.C., C.B., left Plymouth on the 10th inst. for the Cape of Good Hope. The crew will change into the *Junonia* on her arrival out, and the *Thalia* will then return with the *Junonia's* crew.

The Under-Secretary of State for War has notified to the Admiralty that in future officers of the Royal Marine forces will be considered as eligible for employment on the personal staff of general officers of the Army as aides-de-camp when their services are applied for in that capacity.

The Directors of the Royal Academy and Marine Hospital schools at Portsmouth acknowledge the receipt of £6, the proceeds of an entertainment on board the *Comus*, at Hongkong.

It is said that an Army Corps will be assembled at Dartmoor in the autumn, and that an opportunity will be afforded for the attendance of about 10,000 Volunteers.

The *Valley*, Thomas, which arrived at Greenwich Feb. 9, from Java, reports that on Jan. 10, in lat. 48.43 N., long. 22.25 W., she passed a derelict and dismantled ship, of about 1,000 tons, apparently of American build, and loaded. Nothing was standing but bowsprit and mizenmast, and a stump of the foremast. The derelict did not appear to be water-logged. She was right in the track of homeward bound vessels from W.S.W. for the Channel, and therefore very dangerous.

The action of the Egyptian Government in prohibiting the employment of European pilots in the navigation of the Suez Canal has been the cause of the frequent detention of vessels in transit. Several steamers have taken four and five days between Port Said and Suez, and vice versa.

The *Deron* arrived at Boston on the 9th inst. from Hongkong with a rudder gone.

Advices from Chili report the arrival of the barque *Abbe Carver* at Valparaiso on the 12th December from Hongkong. The *Abbe Carver* experienced terrible weather in the China Sea, having encountered a cyclone which lasted for three days. On September 11, in lat. 43 N., long. 143 E., the watch on deck saw a small black speck on the water, and Captain Carver immediately tacked and ran down for it. It proved to be a boat containing the captain's son, and eleven men, the crew of a Japanese fishing vessel. The vessel had blown down to sea and capsized in a storm, and they had been in the boat fifteen days when the *Abbe Carver* fell in with them. For ten days they had eaten nothing but coir rope boiled in salt water. The men were in an exhausted condition when taken on board the barque. Medicine and nourishment were administered to them, and they subsequently regained their strength. Captain Carver took the men to Valparaiso, from which place they will be sent home.

An incident has occurred in the West Indies which has led to friendly feelings between the officers concerned. When the Royal Mail steamer *Don* reached Barbadoes from Southampton, Major-General Gamble, Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in the West Indies, took passage in her to Jamaica to make his annual inspection of the forces in that island. On the *Don* passing Morant Bay, Jamaica, en route to Kingston, Captain Fawkes, aide-de-camp to General Gamble, tendered Captain Woolward a written request that he would hoist the flag of the Commander-in-Chief at the foremast. The desire was promptly responded to, but on arrival at Port Royal a boat's crew, in charge of a lieutenant, put off from Her Majesty's ship *Phoenix* for the *Don*. The officer came on board with the verbal request from Commodore Brown to Captain Woolward that the flag should be hoisted down. Captain Woolward, according to the wishes of Commodore Brown, directed the flag to be lowered, General Gamble's remonstrances being in vain, as the officer seized the flag and took it on shore. It was, however, subsequently returned to the Commissioner.

At the annual meeting of the Chamber of Shipping, held at the Cannon-street Hotel, on the 10th inst., the subject of the quarantine regulations in force at Suez was discussed, and it was decided that steps should be taken to lay the views of the Chamber before the Foreign Secretary, the unreasonableness of quarantining a vessel with a clean bill of health and merely passing through the canal, the exorbitant charges made for steam launches to carry the pilot in front of a steamer, and the delays occasioned by this system being dwelt upon. At the annual dinner in the evening, Sir Thomas Brassey, M.P., in proposing the principal toast, expressed his satisfaction at the general state of the mercantile marine, and recommended the shipping interest to co-operate with the Board of Trade when invited to do so. The Chamber has since received a reply from the Foreign Office, in answer to a letter addressed at their request by the president, Mr. Richard Lowndes, to Earl Granville, respecting the interruption to traffic in the Suez Canal.

The reply states that the matter is receiving the serious attention of Her Majesty's Government. The East India and China Trade Section of the Incorporated Chamber of Commerce of Liverpool have issued a report upon the equalisation of tonnage scales at the Indian ports. It is the desire of most leading merchants, at home and abroad, to have uniformity of usage at all the Indian, Ceylon, and Burman Ports. The Calcutta scale was revised some time ago, and goods were then ranged, for the most part, for both ships and steamer, under the standard ton of 20 cwt. for weight, and 100 cubic feet for measurement. The result is that an almost general and simple custom prevails there. Kurrachee stands next in order of arrangement and fairness. There is

an evident disadvantage to the shipper at Bombay, and furthermore an unfairness, as proved by a special committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce in 1879, when what at 16 cwt. to the ton was shown to represent about 36 cubic feet, instead of 40 cubic feet. At the other places, Madras, Cochin and ports of Ceylon, the custom is the same as at Calcutta, viz., "the same weight and measurement for both ships and steamers," but there is more or less need for a scale uniform with other ports.

We have to announce the death, at Southampton, of Surgeon-Major Andrew Moffitt, a distinguished officer of the Army Medical Department. He was brought under the notice of the War Office authorities for his valuable services in the China war of 1860, and received the medal. He also served in the operations around Shanghai against the Taipings in 1862, and was present at the capture of several cities from the rebels. He entered the service of the Emperor of China at the same time as Colonel Gordon, R.E., and served with the disciplined Chinese force as principal medical officer until its dissolution, being present at thirty-three engagements against the rebels. He was presented by the Emperor of China with a general service medal of the first class, and a special service medal of the second class. He was made a surgeon-major in 1873.

Major H. Oldham, of the 79th (Cameron Highlanders) Regiment, has been announced as the successor of Major Pardo, in the deputy-assistant adjutancy and quarter-master-generalship for military in the Cork district. Major Oldham served with distinction in the China war of 1860, taking part in the capture of the Taku Forts, and was present at the surrender of Peking. For his services he was awarded a medal with two clasps.

SHANGHAI.

A griffin auction was held at Longleis this afternoon, the 22nd inst., and the bidding was very dull, one pony was sold at Tls. 75, and one or two more in the vicinity of Tls. 30.

Although this was a gallinging morning, there was little of interest to note; there was a mile and a half row between several ponies, Lothair coming in first in 3.25, Mr. Fearon's griffin next, a length or two behind.

The *Daily News* this morning has an article devoted to politics in China, in which he calls the Emperor's agent, an "aged lady"; she is about 70 years old. Then he calls the "Pung-tung," a "bluff honest soldier." 'Tis a 'Rory mardirra, a Provincial Graduate, and rather distinguished for his knowledge of the classics.

The telegraph is being rapidly extended over China. A line has been laid by the Great Northern Telegraph Co. from Chinkiang to Nanking; this is to be extended to Wuhu, thence it will be carried on to Hankow by the Viceroy of the Liang Kiang, Li Han-chang. Some of the stations between Chinkiang and Tientsin are to be closed, as there is at present insufficient employment for them, which is not surprising.

We are informed by Messrs. Adamson Bell & Co., that the *Starling Castle* has made her trial trip with great success. She steamed fairly out to sea and back, 120 miles without stopping, and the average speed was eighteen knots and a half. She then made six runs on the measured mile and averaged close on nineteen knots. The engines are said to have worked to perfection. There is no doubt she is about the fastest ocean steamer afloat, and it is confidently expected that she will make the run from Wossing to London within the four weeks. She sails from London to-day (22nd).

It is reported that at an interview that a well-known investor in real estate, a military mandarin, had with T'so T'sung-tang at Nanking, the Viceroy asked him—What amount of money he was worth, and where it was invested? In reply the general said that he was hardly worth Tls. 100,000, that it was all invested in property in Shanghai, and that he had no more. The Viceroy then said, I will accept your valuation of your property in Shanghai and will immediately send a commission to Shanghai to enquire into the value of it, all the other valuations will be confiscated to the Imperial Exchequer. In consequence of this the Chinese are busy transferring their land to foreigners' names, as fast as possible.

We hear from the North that the Japanese are watching the Chinese warlike preparations with great care, and take drawings of every fort erected, and all particulars. Both countries are showing the greatest friendship to each other. More Korean youths are to arrive; they are well-contented in Corea, and they are really hostages so that Corea may carry out China's requests; the present is their education, but the Chinese Government care all about the education, he would prefer that Corea should remain as it is. To foreigners Li preaches that he is trying to open Corea, but if she is ever opened it will be through pressure from Japan, and not by Li, whose great power, moreover, is considered to be undermined in Peking.

We hear from the North that the Manager of the China Merchants' S. N. Co. has been ordered to prohibit the railway from running; the order must have been given by Li Hung-chang; this is the effect of the Censor's Memorial and is humiliating to Li. The Chinese there are discussing the Memorial and a good deal, and it is said that the Memorial to the Throne is got up to find an honourable way of retreat out of the Kaiping Mines, as there is no coal, and if they are stopped by the Emperor's order the shareholders cannot complain. It is true that no coals have come down. Then some say that the Manager of the China Merchants' drove up the shares to Tls. 280; so, thinking it was a glorious thing, the people in Peking wanted the shares, and therefore backed up the Memorial. Others say that if it has to die away, the sooner the better, and under the plea of Imperial Edict, otherwise surely the great Li, proud as he is, who cannot brook to have any of his schemes attacked, would not have given the order to stop running the railway already.—*Mercury*.

KOBE.

Early yesterday morning (15th inst.) a fire broke out in Osaka, and destroyed upwards of a hundred houses before it was extinguished.

It has been decided that the treaty revision conferences, which since the arrival of Sir Harry Parkes were held every other day, are now to be held once a week, the Government taking as a basis, it is said, the Austro-Hungarian treaty of 1870. It is said that the progress of the work is far from favorable, and that the said treaty is of a subversive nature.—*Hochi Shimbun*.

Occasionally local thieves find they have gone to a considerable amount of trouble and risk for nothing. The other night some of these worthies removed a statue from the grounds attached to the General Hospital, evidently under the impression that it was made of metal. After getting safely over the fence, the thieves discovered that the statue was of clay, and there they abandoned it in disgust.

The *Mainichi Shimbun* says that H.L.J.M.S. *Tsukuba-kan*, which left a few days ago for New Zealand, will either in going or returning, call in at Hawaii. This is in consequence of a request made by King Kalakaua when he last year that any Japanese man-of-war, finding itself near the Sandwich Islands, would make a call there. With a view to this, the *Tsukuba-kan* carries a handsome pair of vases for presentation to His Majesty.

The *Hochi Shimbun* states a circumstance which seems to be well known throughout the

settlement, although we did not hear of it until to-day. Mr. Shindai-husoku, head of the Yaku-banishi in Yokohama, and known as a Japanese lawyer, has been arrested on a charge of forging securities and other documents. We hear that the amounts are large, reaching to many thousands of dollars; and that several foreigners are likely, if the alleged forgery is substantiated, to be victims. At present we must await the developments afforded by the new procedure inaugurated by the penal code which came into force on the 1st of January last.

According to a vernacular newspaper published in Tokio, a company is being formed with a capital of 500,000 yen for the purpose of introducing the electric light to the metropolis. If the result of the experiment proves successful, it is not improbable that similar associations will be organized in the other large centres of population. At present, Osaka, Kioto, and the native town of Kobe are wretchedly lighted, but the example of Tokio cannot fail to excite emulation if the new project proves prosperous. Residents in the foreign settlement of Kobe are fortunate in having already secured through the enterprise of the local gas company, an illuminating agent which has so far given no objection.

It must have been a real calamity to everyone that if the Government really earned in the endeavour to punish the liberal papers of Osaka, the juggle of a suspended newspaper reappearing next day under a different title would not long be permitted with impunity. The authorities have now shown conclusively that no mere nominal penalty was intended for the heinous offence of printing and publishing the papers of the *Asahi*, substituted for those under suspension have been suppressed altogether. The great city of Osaka, the commercial capital of the Empire, may be accurately said to have no newspaper in the ordinary acceptance of the term at the present moment, inasmuch as the sheets of frivolity and lewdness which apparently find favour or countenance from the Government, are but sorry substitutes for the suspended papers. The policy adopted towards the vernacular press must in the end defeat its own object. In all other countries similar attempts to crush unfavourable criticism have failed ignominiously, and there does not seem to be anything abnormal in either the feelings or character of the Japanese people to make their case different.—*Hogo News*.

YOKOHAMA.

Teachers of the primary schools in Kioto have been privately, but strictly, warned by the local authorities to abstain from corresponding with newspapers, or delivering public orations; and several, dissatisfied with the restriction, have resigned their posts.

The *Hochi Shimbun* mentions that hitherto the Japanese Government has constantly endeavored to persuade that of Korea to employ specie in order to facilitate commerce, but that the latter has obstinately refused, on the ground that to let gold and silver go abroad would be the same thing as to sell the peninsula kingdom. Of late, however, the Seoul authorities have determined to coin a new gold piece. It is added that large quantities of precious metals are kept in the national vaults, two of which are filled with old Japanese koban.

News from Korea has been received that on the night of the 27th January, a fire broke out in the capital, resulting in the destruction of a new palace which was being erected. Great excitement prevailed and wild rumours as to the cause of the fire were afloat till it was found that it had resulted from an accident.—*Nichi Nichi Shimbun*.

The great stagnation now prevailing in the yen trade at this port, notwithstanding the steady increase in nominal value of paper money, can be easily understood when the fact of the state of deliveries in Tokio to the country buyers is known. Statistics just made show that only one-tenth of the usual purchases for retail purposes has been made since the 1st January of this year. That is to say, the deliveries to the country buyers have barely reached 1,500 bales since the commencement of the year, instead of 15,000 bales, which would be the usual quantity in the normal state of affairs.

Captain Carst, who returned by the *Kokoyagi Maru* from the wreck of the *Forward II*, reports as follows:—On arrival, found the ship lying in 7 fathoms of water, with her back broken, decks mostly gone, and ship laying on her port bilge; mizen mast and jury masts unshipped, and over the side. The first day of arrival, there was rough cold weather during the night, the thermometer registering at day-break 22 degrees for several mornings, and two mornings as low as 15 deg. to 18 deg. During the day, there was sunshine, with the exception of a few days' snow, the surrounding mountains being covered with it. Sometimes there was a heavy swell on the beach, but afterwards weather moderated, and they had some very fine days, the thermometer at noon being as high as 38 deg. The divers have been employed during the time, in recovering what they could, in the shape of metal, iron, blocks, and ship's gear.

The *Hochi Shimbun*, of Saturday last, mentions a rumour that the attention of the Government has once more been turned to the state of the paper currency, but according to this statement, so far from the Government attempting to rehabilitate its paper currency, it has ever really had any such wish, all withdrawals of *sen* are to cease—at any rate for the present—until the government has accumulated a reserve of thirty millions in specie. When or how this is to be done must remain an object of the wildest conjecture, and it remains to be seen what steps the Minister of Finance will take to accomplish this end. The easiest and wisest plan would be to conclude a foreign loan, which could probably be secured at a moderate rate of interest, but it is difficult to keep of this will really be done or not.

It is well known that there is amongst certain members of the Ministry, a strong objection to adopting this method of relief from their embarrassments. The *Hochi* suggests, as an alternative, that the money should be raised in the country, but this would appear impossible. So far as can be judged, the Japanese do not hoard silver like the natives of China and India, even were they sufficiently comfortable in their worldly circumstances to have the wherewithal to do so, and the prospect of finding thirty millions in silver in Japan seems a most chimerical, if not impossible one. It is extremely probable that the whole amount of silver in the country—excluding the small balance of the Government Reserve—does not amount to a sixth of the proposed sum, and it is therefore evident that if the Finance Minister wishes a large specie reserve, he must sooner or later resort to a foreign loan.

The Japanese barquentine *Tameleno Maru*, which had previously been reported as being off the coast disabled, was witnessed on her way out (Sunday) morning. She is under command of the mate, the captain having committed suicide on the 5th January. The following is her report:—“Left London for this port on the 22nd August, 1881, and encountered heavy weather and cross seas with variable winds. On November 16th, shipped a heavy sea which started the pumps and stanchions round the main mast, filling the boats, smashing and carrying away everything about the deck: this heavy weather lasted till December 18th, when fine weather was experienced. On the 4th January spoke the American ship *D. J. Tenney* and received from her supplies of fuel and water. The following day the steward reported to the mate that Captain Corbett ‘‘looked queer and wild,’’

and asked him to come and see him, but before the mate could respond to the summons, the report of firearms was heard in the captain's room, and on the mate going in, Captain Corbett was discovered lying on the cabin floor, shot through the forehead. He was carried up on deck, and efforts were made to resuscitate him, but without avail, as life proved to be extinct; a portion of the brain protruding from the wound. Fine weather continued up to Feb. 6th until, when 20 miles off Sagami, a heavy westerly swell, without wind, caused the vessel to roll and labour so heavily as to carry away the backstays, when immediately the fore, main, and mizen top-masts went over the side, with the fore top-sail and top-gallant yards and all canvas. The fore-mast head was also broken short off. The wreck was cleared away, and next day, the 7th February, a fierce westerly gale set in, against which the vessel in her disabled condition could do nothing, and she accordingly had to run before it for about 200 miles off the coast, when the weather moderated and a course was again steered for the land. On the 4th March she was taken in tow by the steam tug sent out to look for her, and brought into harbour on Sunday morning, the 15th March. (Passage, 194 days.—*Japan Herald*.)

THE ‘‘SUNRISE’’ CRUELTY CASE.

The flourish of the Shanghai Court in the above case was entered on the 22nd inst., as follows:—

Charles Erickson, et al., seamen on board the American ship *Sunrise*, having by their affidavits filed on the 15th and 16th days of March, 1882, charged their master Robert K. Clarke, Chief Officer William Mackenzie, and Albert Gifford, the second mate, with cruel treatment while on the voyage from New York to Shanghai, China; which were replied to under oath by the accused, and March 18th, 1882, at 10 o'clock a.m., fixed for hearing the case, the case came on accordingly, and having heard all the evidence submitted under oath, it is ordered:—

1st.—That Charles Erickson, struck by the master with a belaying pin on the head, and Neils Linbeck, struck in the mouth by the master with his fists, be and they are hereby discharged from the said vessel, with three months' extra wages each, for the reason that such treatment was unjustifiable on the part of the master, and the said complainants having refused to appear for sea in said vessel because of the cruel treatment received from the master and his officers.

2nd.—William Mackenzie, the chief officer, is discharged from the said vessel, because of his cruel conduct towards some of the crew during the said voyage to Shanghai; and as a further punishment he is committed to the Consular gaol for the period of ten days.

3rd.—The second officer, Albert Gifford, is fined \$15 for striking Henry Bendick with his fist while on the bowsprit, thereby endangering his falling overboard.

THE KING OF PORTUGAL.

In the lives of Queen Victoria and the King of Portugal, 1818 and 1861 are red-letter dates. Her Majesty was crowned four months when she received official notification of the birth of Dom Luis, the beginning of whose reign coincided with the death of the late Prince Consort. The King of Portugal is the second son of Maria da Gloria and Ferdinand of Saxe Coburg Kohary. In his cradle he was dubbed Duke of Oporto, and called after the Virgin Mary, three archangels, four Iberian saints, and divers Bourbon, Braganza Austrian, and Saxon ancestors. It was also decided in the nursery stage of his existence that he should go into the navy—a pet service of the Braganzas. The palace in which he was reared commands a fine view of the Tagus at its widest point, and across a tongue of land, of the Atlantic. The sight of the shipping in the river, and the sea-scape farther on, stimulated the maritime tastes of the young Duke, who often longed to sail off on a voyage of discovery. Dom Ferdinand, who has a pedagogical vocation, told the boy of Dom Henrique's spirit of geographical enterprise, and of the brave command of Vasco da Gama. Camoens' description of the doubling of the Cape by that navigator, was almost the first poem which the young Duke learned to recite. If a British man-of-war touched at Lisbon, the youthful Duke was sent on board. He was, when promoted from frocks to jacket and trousers, placed under an English naval instructor and taken on a short cruise. Dom Luis tells his sons, who have not his ‘‘go,’’ that were the worst to come to the worst, he could take charge of an Atlantic steamer, or a sailing vessel, of no matter what tonnage. As Dom Luis lived in dress of Miguel, the legitimist Pretender, and the Liberals, she was anxious that her five boys should, when they grew up, act as a rampart to her throne. The utmost care was taken with their technical education in preparing them for the army and navy. Dom Luis, of course, was a quarter-deck lad at sea, but he was really inclined to hardship, and knows a good deal about the fore-castle. In a trip which he and his eldest brother made to the Azores, they were nearly lost in a storm. The captain made them go below, but allowed them to be as helpful as they were able, when he had weathered the gale and was making for port in a shattered vessel. As a middy, Dom Luis paid tribute to Neptune in crossing the line, during a voyage to Brazil. He was sent to Rio Janeiro to make the acquaintance of the Crown Princess of Brazil, to whom he would have been married, if the late Queen Stephanie had not died childless.

Dom Maria, a plecthoric stout woman, who had a good spice of cayenne pepper in her temper, was called to another world in 1853. Dom Fernando became Regent, and the guardian of seven children. During his regency cholera broke out at Lisbon, and the young King and Duke of Oporto were sent on a tour round Northern Europe. They paid a visit to Court of England. Being Saxe-Coburgs, they were affectionately received. They were nice, good-natured lads, but apt to run into hare-brain adventures. The Queen did not hesitate to scold them when they disregarded the sage admonitions of their governor, and one day caught them rifling a hot-house vine of unripe grapes, took and fruit from them, and boxed the ears of the youngest Prince. He was nicknamed ‘‘Port Wine’’ by his juvenile English cousins. The Prince of Wales called at Lisbon on his way from Portugal, and was received by Dom Luis of funny incidents in the visit to Osborne, which he had well-nigh forgotten.

The Duke of Oporto returned to England in 1861 as captain of the *Bartholomew Dias*. He had with him his brother Dom Juan. They had left that steam corvette at Bordeaux, and gone north by way of Harwich, where they made a halt of some weeks. Dom Luis was short, thick-set, and bronzed. His white forehead gave his face a piccadilly appearance. The teeth were fine, the hair was fair and curly, the eyes were blue and candid, and he had, in his naval uniform which he wore at Court, a bluff, sailorly air. It was observed that there was no taint of *hottentotisme* in his gallantry to ladies, and that he laughed like one who had not drunk the cup of pleasure to the dregs. At Compiegne he witnessed some drill-plays, got up under the stage management of the Duc de Massa, and betrayed his erudition and taste for classic literature in a conversation with M. de Sacy. The taste of the Portuguese Prince had been formed in the study of Goethe and Schiller, and of the English and Spanish dramatists of the sixteenth

century. Shakespeare, whose works Dom Luis has, since he rose to kingship, translated for the Dona Maria Theatre, was his literary idol. The Duke of Oporto enjoyed the society of Prince Napoleon, who had sailed about the world as much as he had himself, and was a reader and thinker. The friendship he struck up with him and the Princess Mathilde led to the marriage with Maria Pia, of Italy.

In London, the Portuguese Princes heard of the dangerous illness of their sister, and the news then reached them that she was dead, and Dom Pedro and a younger brother dying of it was supposed, typhoid fever. They had all been taken ill after a hunting-party in the Royal domain of Villavieja. Before Luis and Juan had time to embark at Southampton, the former was hailed King of Portugal. The latter was seized on the passage with a fatal malady. A cry went up in Portugal against the Miguelites, who were accused of poisoning Dona Maria's sons. It was even reported that at a banquet in England, poisoned food intended for the sailor Prince by the legitimists was absorbed by the Prince Consort, who died in the following month of, apparently, typhoid fever also. The story was, that as the captain of the *Bartholomew Dias* was the guest of the evening, the highest place was offered him, but that he refused to sit above the Queen's husband, and was saved by his modesty. Dom Juan, who kept his place, was dragged. This explanation of the sudden and sweeping mortality in the Royal House took hold of the national imagination. The crowd legends sensational legends. It was not for the new King's interest to contradict this one. The bad odor into which it threw the legitimists enabled Dom Luis to sell the church lands and effect many reforms.

Dom Luis was two years on the throne when he set himself up with a wife. Queen Maria Pia came to Lisbon escorted by the united fleets of Portugal and Italy. She was scarcely fifteen, and a rather nice-looking school-girl. The King has never been uxorious, but is chivalrously attentive to his wife, whom he used to call, in the early days of the marriage, an Alpine flower transplanted to a hothouse. She is very fond of elegant clothing. He lets her have as much of it as she wishes, but has reduced the household, and established a system of palace stewardship which has cut at the root of waste. In a hard year, he, of his own accord, proposed the reduction of the civil list. Fontes Pereira Mello, the actual Premier, gets round the ladies at Court by quietly resisting the King's wise efforts to retrench. The Conservatives preach that a showy Court is good for trade, and say that Dom Luis must have studied political economy under a mercantile tutor.

Dom Luis writes elegantly. In his speech there is maritime directness. His Majesty has a terse manner of stating a case or raising an objection. When Prim asked him to resign over the fact, he said to the Spanish envoy, ‘‘I can't afford to pay double or treble premiums on insurance policies on my life.’’ It was then proposed to give the vacant throne to Dom Fernando, with reversion to his eldest son. The King replied, ‘‘The Stuarts lost Scotland by going to London. If a Braganza were shot or poisoned at Madrid, there would not be a grave in Portugal to receive his corpse.’’—*Truth*.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's steamer *Venezia* left Singapore on the 21st instant, and may be expected here on or about the 29th.

The steamer *Marsalis* left Singapore on the 24th instant, and may be expected to arrive here about the 31st instant.

The O. S. S. Co's steamer *Orestes*, from Liverpool, left Singapore on the afternoon of the 24th March, and may be expected here about the 1

